

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1739.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

I R,



OU have infinitely obliged the Publick, in your Gazetteer of July the 26th, in giving us the glorious Remonstrance of the Parliament of Paris to the King. I having for some Time had the Curiosity to enquire into the Foundation of these Disputes so much talk'd of in France, being what few are acquainted with, tempest to send you a Letter I received from a Friend, on that Subject, and what, I believe, will be welcome to the Publick, especially to the Curious.

I am, SIR,
Your Humble Servant,

A. B.

August 9, 1739.

In our last Conversation upon the present Troubles and Disputes in France upon religious Matters, as meet so often mentioned in the Newt. Papers about Jansenism, you seem'd desirous to be inform'd what it was. Jansenism is a Name in the Mouth of millions of People, without being able to tell what it means; and you will be more surpriz'd when I tell you there is not One in France, nor, I believe, in the World; however, it is convenient to know from whence this Big bear of a Name is deriv'd. First you must know, There was one Lewis Molina, a Portuguese Jesuit, that publish'd a Book at Lisbon, in 1588, wherein he bragg'd of having found a new System of Grace unknown before; which Novelty tir'd the Spanish Divines, and particularly the Dominicans, who loudly accus'd him of having rev'd the Pelagian Heresy; and One of his own brethren, named Henriquez, attack'd him, saying, If that Doctrine got Ground it would put the Church in Peril; notwithstanding it has most unhappily spread and increas'd to this Day, and is at present the curse of all the Confusion now in the Church. There was one Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres in Flanders, a learned and holy Man, who perceiving the regreth that erroneous Doctrine made in the World, to destroy the Doctrine of Efficacious Grace, so strenuously held and taught by the Fathers of the Church, especially St. Augustin; who has wrote and explained more upon that Subject than any other. Jansenius wrote a Book, a Reperition of St. Augustin's Doctrine upon Grace; which Book was in Latin entituled *Augustinus*. The Jesuits finding this Book strongly proving against Molina's System, after the Death of Jansenius they extract'd out of it Five Propositions, which they got condemn'd at Rome as Heresy; and as they have extract'd, are certainly Heresies:—But it is wonderful, I have ask'd several Learned Men concerning this Book, who have told me, that they have read it over and over, in Purpose to find these Propositions as they were extract'd, and could never find them in the Sense they are condemn'd; yet all those People called Jansenists, declare they condemn those Five Propositions as Heresies, where-ever they are to be found, either in Jansenius's Book, or any other; but that did not satisfy the Jesuits: They composed an Oath called the Formulary, whereby every Ecclesiastick made Priest, was and is now to swear and renounce all Right to eternal Salvation, that he believes those very Propositions are in Jansenius's Book, or that his Meaning was the Sense of them. At that Time many refus'd to swear to what they could not find in the Book, or to swear to a Man's Meaning or Intention unknown to them. This began the Persecution about 60 Years ago, and violently renew'd at this Day; tho' no one can be called Jansenist in the Sense they mean, that does not hold the Five Propositions; and there was never yet either Man or Woman known, but what condemn'd them: So that one may truly say, there is not a Jansenist in the World; but that it is a Name made use of to fright the Ignorant, as one may truly say, by an imaginary Heresy in the Air: For there never were Heretics that no one could point out the Heresy

they held, or the Points of Faith they deny'd; which could never yet be found in the Persons, nor their Books: But such is the Name given to those of found Doctrine, in Opposition to the corrupt Morals of the Jesuits; who have at last found Means to canonize all these false Maxims by the Constitution *Unigenitus*, now in Question. Pope Clement IX. after the long and terrible Persecution of Port Royal and Clergy of France, on Account of the Formulary, gave Peace to the Church, requiring only a respectful Silence, and only to swear they condemn'd the Five Propositions, either in Jansenius's Book, or where-ever they were to be found, which no one made any Difficulty to do; which Peace only lasted the Life of that Pope. The succeeding Popes, investigated by the Jesuits, sent out Bulls, to oblige them to swear to the first Formulary: However, several Bishops of France stood by the Peace of Clement IX. and would only require the Oath he prescrib'd, till the Year 1725, the Jesuits got the King of France to send his Circular Letters to all the Bishops, to command them to admit none to Holy Orders, but what should swear to the First Formulary: Upon which the Bishop of Montpellier declared he would not require more than the Oath of Clement IX. and upon which the King order'd him that Year to be depriv'd of the Temporal Income of his Bishoprick; from which Time he only subsisted upon his own Patrimony to the Day of his Death, April 8, 1738, leaving behind him an Immortal Memory of great Piety and Learning. Judge you now, Sir, how finely Persons are qualified for Priesthood, by Swearing to the Formulary and Constitution join'd together, as they now do every Day to obtain Holy Orders. Terrible are the Days we live in, yet how few think of it; but it is a singular Mercy of God to those he has given a Desire to be informed of the Truth persecuted in the Midst of the Church, whilst Bishops and Priests, like the Scribes and Pharisees, seek to blind themselves for human Reasons. The Bishop of Montpellier in 1733 put forth a glorious Pastoral Instruction to his Diocese, where he says, 'My Brethren, We sigh for the Evils that the Bull *Unigenitus* hath caused in the Church: We have seen nothing these 1500 Years to which we can compare it. Every Age has had its Scandal; but this Bull, consider and turn it what Way soever, is the greatest God ever permitted. It is great in its Origin: All Ages have contributed to the forming thereof (*Mysterium jam operatur iniquitas*). 'Tis not only one particular Error expos'd by some in the Church, but it is a Heap of Errors, presented in the most seducing Manner, and supported by the greatest Authority upon Earth; but to what Excess soever Error shall be supported by Members of the Church and in the Church, yet the Gates of Hell will never prevail against her, that is the Pillar of Truth.' The Bishop of Montpellier, in his admirable Instruction, after having shew'd how many Ways God has spoke against the Bull, by the general Alarm at its first Appearance in France, the vast Opposition in the Sorben, Universities, Parliament, religious Communities, Clergy, Laity, all with one Voice oppos'd this enormous Decree, looking upon it as a Renversement of the Faith in the most essential Points. God has spoke against the Bull, by exposing the Authors and Supporters thereof by their making use of such Precautions, Modifications, and a Multitude of Projects of Acceptation invented, in which has neither been Truth, Justice nor Equity, but Artifice, Disguisement and Deceit; which Means God made use of to draw Light out of Darkness by many excellent Writings of the Defenders of Truth, shewing plainly what to judge of the Bull, which has never gain'd Ground but by Force, and Fear of Persecution. What a vast Number of Curatos, Doctors, Religious Men and Women, have and do daily suffer Imprisonment, Banishment, Exile, Losses of Benefices, depriv'd of the Sacraments at the point of Death, and even Christian Burial, loaded with unjust Excommunications; all this suffered now above twenty Years, and increas'd to the highest Persecution at this Day. The Occasion of this Persecution is the Bull or Constitution *Unigenitus*, sent into France by Pope Clement XI. in 1713, by which is condemn'd a Book, intituled *Moral Reflections upon the Gospel*, approved by Cardinal de Noailles, and several of the most learned Bishops of France, which Book was read and admired by every body, except the Jesuits, for above forty Years; who by the Power they have at the Court of Rome, procure the Condemnation of 101 Propositions extracted from that Book, which the Pope in his Constitution terms scandalous, infamous, wicked, blasphemous, favouring of Heresy. The surprizing Shock this Constitution gave to the whole Kingdom of France, has been already mentioned; nor has this Bull ever been received with a free Acceptation, nor with Unanimity, or canonically. The Bishops were not at all to their Choice to accept or reject, and the greatest Part of the accepting Bishops are under the insupportable Tyranny of the Inquisition, that admits no Liberty to examine whatever comes from the Pope. This new Tribunal, unknown to Antiquity, is generally compos'd of ignorant Monks, that have the whole Power to publish all Bulls that come from Rome, and exercise an absolute Power over all Bishops and Nations where establish'd, and have reduc'd them to a simple Submission to their despotic Authority; and if any of them should dispute their Orders, besides the Excommunication immediately pronounced, they shall be judged rigorously for Disobedience, and at least to Imprisonment for Life, as has happen'd even to Bishops. What Weight can be suppos'd on such an arbitrary Acceptation, which is wholly founded on the Pope's Infallibility; witness the extravagant Expressions made use of by those blind Acceptants, set forth in a Book published by Cardinal de Bissy, intituled, *Temoignage de l'Eglise universelle*; I shall only mention two or three of them in the Letter the Chapter of Seville wrote to the Pope: They say, 'We have embrac'd your Constitution *Unigenitus*, as the Oracle of God himself, subject to no Examination: We have not pretended in accepting it to give any Weight or Authority by our Conscie, only aspiring to the Glory of Obedience due to your Holiness.' The Bishop of Palermo says thus: 'The Pope, as infallible Head and Master of the universal Church, can teach nothing but Truth, nor ordain nothing but what is holy.' The Patriarch of Lisbon says: 'We protest our Submission to the Chair apostolick, and value ourselves only in the Glory of our Obedience to the Laws of the Sovereign Pontiff.' The Primate of Saxony says: 'The Clergy of Hungary do not presume to examine the Constitution or Definitions of his Holiness in Matters of Faith before they accept, as in France they have a Custom of doing.' There are many Acceptations in the same Strain, more than sufficient to prove, that the so much boasted of general Acceptation has been without Examination, and wholly founded upon the Pope's Infallibility. And it is certain the Constitution condemns some Texts of Scripture, and a great Number of the Propositions are the very Words and Sense of the Fathers, and contain the pure Doctrine of St. Augustin, and other Fathers of the Church. There are also several Propositions that are capital Maxims of Religion and Morality, which cannot be condemned without overturning Christianity, as those from the 40th to the 65th: all these Propositions are condemn'd in themselves, with Forbiddance to sustain any one of them, without applying a Qualification to any one Proposition respectively, but in general as erroneous, false, captious, scandalous, impious, blasphemous. 'Tis in vain for People to seek to blind themselves by a thousand Shifts and Subtilties, endeavouring to change the natural Object of the Bull, and turning Propositions from their true and obvious Sense to some foreign Sense, worthy Condemnation. Without being a Prophet, says a learned Man that writes upon that Subject, at the first Reading the Constitution *Unigenitus*, one might see that it condemns the most precious and most holy Maxims of Religion, and would be of the most pernicious Consequence to Religion, and not to be received with the best Explications as can be put upon it. If the Constitution had no other Evil or Vexation than the equivocal and ambiguous Sense put upon each Proposition, makes it both unlawful and dangerous, because by that means Errors may be introduced and supported by the same Way of arguing; nor can the admitting of equivocal Explanations regnye the Evil of the Constitution, but rather increases it, if by these Shifts they pretend to save the Doctrine of the Church. Moreover, the unjust

unjust and irregular Condemnation of the Author of the Book of *Moral Reflections*, becomes a Difficulty that no Explication can justify, it not being permitted to a Christian, on any Pretence whatsoever, to join in an unjust Judgment. The Preamble to the Bill is filled with such injurious Extractions as even fright one to read; and to be against a Priest, whose Life was irreproachable, of a Piety remarkable, and has by his own Writings confounded the Calumniators of his Faith, by the most clear and most exact Expositions. Yet there never was, by a Passion the most envenom'd, so frightful a Picture drawn: A false Prophet, a Master of Lyes, a Wolf in Sheep's Cloathing, a Child of the Devil, instructed in his School: What can be more contrary to Christianity, Charity, and Justice, than to take a Part in such a Judgment, as those do, that receive and sign the Constitution. This is the famous Constitution *Unigenitus*, mentioned in the last glorious Remonstrance of the Parliament of Paris, of their having opposed the Registering that Decree in the late King's Time. The Refusing to accept this scandalous Piece, is the Occasion of the Persecution now in France, on which Account many Hundred have died in Prison and in Exile; and great Numbers are now exil'd by *Lettres de Cache*, and daily imprisoned. This Persecution wants but very little of what was exercis'd against the Protestants; only what is most surprising is, that those now under Persecution profess the Roman Catholick Faith in every Article, acknowledge the Pope Head of the Church, but not infallible; yet their Consciences will not permit them to sign what strikes at the very Root of all Religion. 'Tis fit every body should be acquainted with the Foundation of these Disputes, by reason the Constitution so often mentioned in our News Papers puzzles the Readers; therefore, in the shortest Manner I could, I have given you an exact and true Account from the Beginning: And am,

SIR, your most devoted, humble Servant.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France.

Paris, August 17. O.S.

ON the 12th the Marquis de la Mina, the Ambassador of Spain, made his publick Entry at Versailles, and had Audience of the King and Queen, wherein he demanded the Princess in Marriage for the Infante; after which he went to the Dauphin's Apartment, and to the Prince's, to whom he made his Compliment in the Spanish Tongue, and assur'd her at the same time, that he had receiv'd Letters of the 6th O.S. from Madrid, which say, that the Infanta Donna Maria Theresa was much better. On the 13th the King receiv'd the Compliments of the whole Court on the Demand made by the Marquis. On the 14th was perform'd the Ceremony of Betrothing: And on the 15th, the Duke of Orleans marry'd her by Proxy for Don Philip the Infante of Spain. The 20th or 21st Inst. she is to set out for Spain.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, August 16. Last Night a Vessel loaded with Arms and Ammunition, sent by the Government for the Use of this Country, arrived from London in the Port of Leith. She has on board 1200 Stand of fine Arms, &c. which are to be lodged in the Castle.

The Earl of Crawford's Wound is so far from being dangerous, that he has wrote a Letter with his own Hand to a noble Peer, assuring him he is under no manner of Apprehension about it.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, Aug. 11. N.S. No English Ship hath arrived since my last. On the 8th sailed the Marquis, Gardner, for London; and the Eltham, Macnamara, for Malaga. Remain the Adriatic, Hany; the Thomas, Hayden; the Friendship, Lower; and the Elizabeth and Hannah, White.

Leghorn, Aug. 17. N. S. On the 10th arrived the Two Sisters, Woolfe, from Palermo.

HOME PORTS.

Newcastle, Aug. 18. Since my last arrived the Brewrill, Allen, and the Swallow, Hutchinson, from London; the Content, Sailor, and the St. Mary, Jameston, from Norway; the Joseph and Jane, Campan, from Bristol.

Deal, August 21. Wind S.W. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ships as per last, with the Benet, Ryder, for Oporto. Arrived the Dispatch, Ladd, from Jamaica; the Theophila, Goddard, from Leghorn; the Lct, Read, from Maryland; the Pearl, Price, from Taranto for Holland; the Seaflower, Ross, from Gibraltar. This last brings an Account, that a Brigantine laden with Salt, one

Rogers Commander, last from Plymouth, was run down last Night by a Dutch Ship, about 4 Leagues West from the South Foreland, the People all saved.

Gravesend, Aug. 21. Pass'd by the Liberty, Half-knight, and the Dunkirk Packet, Smith, from Dunkirk; and the Mary and Margaret, Hammond, from Havredegrace

Gravesend, Aug. 22. Pass'd by the Phillis, Long, from Peterburg; and the Upton, Spencer, from Maryland.

Arrived at several Ports.

At New England, the Leghorn Galley, Templer, from London.

At Liverpoole, the Bachelor, Garner, and the Betty and Peggy, Garner, from Antigua.

At Dover, the Betty, Brown, from New England; and the Three Sisters, Grindall, from Maryland.

London.

Yesterday his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Princesses, attended by several of the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction, took the Diversion of Hunting a Stag in Richmond New Park, which afforded excellent Sport. After the Diversion was over, his Majesty returned to Kensington to Dinner.

We hear that Orders were, on Tuesday last, issu'd out at the War-Office, for augmenting Ten Men and a Serjeant in every Company, in the several Regiments of Horse and Dragoons in Great Britain.

The latter End of last Week the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury were pleased to appoint John Lowbridge, Esq; to be Receiver-General of the Land-Tax for the County of Worcester, in the Room of Richard Lane, Esq; who has resign'd.

On Tuesday last some Words arose in Tothill-fields, between one Mawborae, a Drummer in Col. Pitt's Company of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, and a Soldier, when the Drummer drew his Sword, and stabb'd and wounded the other in such a Manner, that his Life is despaired of. And being for the said Offence committed to the Savoy, he

Yesterday stabb'd himself there, with a large sharp Knife, Five Inches in the Belly, and soon after expired.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	oo 18	oo 37

Bank Stock 139. India 154 1-4th. South Sea 93 1-8th. Old Annuity 109 1-4th to 109. New ditto 107 1-4th to 107. Three per Cent. 100. Seven per Cent. Loan 105 1-half. Five per Cent. ditto 89. Royal Assurance 87. London Assurance 11. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 21. 18s Prem. South Sea ditto 11. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 1-2s. 6d. Premium Salt Tally 1-half to 1 1-half. Prem. English Copper 3l. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95 1-4th. Million Bank 114 1-half. Equivalent 111 1-half. Lottery Tickets 5l. 5s. 6d.

Lottery Office, August 4. 1739.
THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, Instituted, An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Commissioners for building a Bridge, &c. do hereby give Notice, that the Second Payment of One Pound Ten Shillings on each Ticket is to be paid at the Bank of England, on or before the 25th of this Instant, August (the Cashiers being ready to receive the same); and the remaining Two Pounds on each Ticket, on or before the 12th Day of October next.

This Day is Published,
The SECOND VOLUME of

THE GARDENER'S DICTIONARY.

(Which compleats the WORK.)

By PHILIP MILLER, F.R.S.

Gardener to the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, at their Botanick Garden at Chelsea.

Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold by C. RIVINOROS, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Where also may be had, by the same AUTHOR,

- 1. The GARDENER'S DICTIONARY, first Volume in Folio.
- 2. The GARDENER'S KALENDAR, 8vo, 5th Edition.
- 3. An Abridgment of the GARDENER'S DICTIONARY, in Two Volumes in Octavo.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Peter-Street-Row.

LOST or DROPT out of a Gentleman's Pocket, some Time since, between Welch Harp in Bedfordshire and London. A Plain Gold Watch, with an Enamel Dial Plate, Number and Name forgot. Had to it when Lost, a Ribband and Two Seals; one a Gold one, with a Head engrav'd on the Stone; the other a Steel one, with the following Coat of Arms; viz. Four Lions Rampant, and an Escutcheon of Pretence, Ermine. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to Meilleurs Chad and Ragdale, Jewellers and Goldsmiths, in New Bond-street, shall have Eight Guinea Reward, and no Questions ask'd. If Sold or Pawn'd, Wert Money again to Content.

The Jo-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure VAPOURS in WOMEN, so as never to return again, be they so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual: and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as removing the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Humors in the Body, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passage, like Belchings, Cholick, Uneasiness in the Bowels, and ill Digestion, which offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dizzness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, Flushing Heats, Reachings, faintness, Losses, and Sinking of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startlings, Tremblings, and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other, still innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, are much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chemically prepar'd from the most valuable Specifics in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, so many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cures.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 3s. 6d. a Javel with Directions.

The most Fam'd and long Experienced Chymical Drop for ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS,

That have been Sold so many Years, and with such success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Parry, and his Predecessors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fleet-street; and, since Mr. Parry's Death, been and still are sold only by Mr. Read for 3s. 6d. a Vial, at his House in White-Fryars. (N.B. Taken in just by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-street, and in the great Corner House in White-Fryars; JAMES READ, in great Letters, is wrote over the Door.) They are a most incomparable and never-failing Medicinal for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the confirmed ASTHMA of the longest standing: And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, even when far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicinal in the World.

FOR their Virtues vastly exceed all

Thing that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, CATARRHS, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most suffering Fit of an ASTHMA, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of a crivulous Breast, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the most obstinate ASTHMA of the longest standing.

They speedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Contusions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstructions of the Breast, and Lungs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Soreness, Shortness of Breath, and all the usual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, will infallibly prevent one when feared. They are also exceeding nutritive and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitution, and have no other sensible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reasoning this most excellent Medicinal (and well known to be) the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome spending Coughs, which most severely troubled with Night and Morning; and also for the CHIN-COUGH, and HOOPING-COUGH in Children, having thousands; is so agreeable, and so few Drops to a Dose, the Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Complaint.

In short, these unparalleled Chymical Drops are the most infallible Remedy that ever was known (and therefore despise the faint Efforts of all Counterfeitors or Imitators) for the Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be so by the Judicious amongst the Learned in Physick, and confirmed by the largest Experience in private Practice, and are made for Common Good.